

IN TIME OF PEACE



NEWTON D. BAKER.

PREPAREDNESS A DUTY.

By NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

Every sound and patriotic appeal to the American people on the subject of preparedness has my hearty support. Surely there can be no higher duty of our citizens than to lend their support and cooperation to the defence of America. It is a democratic principle that every citizen should be willing to contribute his personal service to this common cause.

Preparedness now means more than a latent willingness to defend our homes should we be called upon to do so. The war in Europe has shown that intelligent preparation demands time and forethought far in advance of the outbreak of hostilities. Neither the implements of modern warfare nor the training of men to use them can be conjured up by miracle should the necessity unfortunately arise for us to defend our heritage.

We cannot close our eyes to the fact that America might be called upon to defend the rights of her citizens. No one doubts that every spark of American manhood and energy would rally to the task. But without intelligent preparation, based on conditions of modern warfare, our defence might mean only destruction by a better prepared enemy.

We must face facts as they are and not as we wish them to be. Consequently we remember the possibility of war, however much we may pray for peace. And preparedness, insuring the happiness and well being of our people in time of peace and providing for our safety in the unwelcome emergency of war, should, I believe, find general indorsement throughout the country.



"MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE"

PREPAREDNESS, like an electric current, throbs to-day through the body politic. It is giving to patriotism dynamic force, to democracy a vitalizing ideal. Its pulsation has aroused the dormant sense of personal sacrifice and stimulated a flagging public spirit. Every ganglion of the national life feels its influence, and even legislative atrophy has yielded to the revivifying stimulus of the will of the people. What was mere concern for safety has been transformed into a reborn Americanism which is undling through every nerve of the nation and is imparting to every fibre a firmer tone.

Although there is much to be done before the entire country is aroused to a policy of arming against possible depredation, such progress has been made that those who have labored so steadfastly in the cause for the last two years feel that their work has borne fruit. It is the purpose of this special number to call attention to what has been accomplished and to point the way to greater achievement by presenting the views of leaders in this movement for the preservation of the national freedom and of democratic institutions. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and other prominent officials have especially prepared contributions for these pages.

The onrush of the European war found this country with little realization of its inadequate provision for national defence. It was a tradition, outworn even a century ago, and assailed by the very founders of the republic, that the oceans were liquid barriers against aggression. Although craft of war patrolled our own coasts, and a naval battle was fought within

the waters of a republic of the Southern Cross, there were millions who believed that the fact that half a world was at war had no bearing on our own destiny.

Then came the slow assembling of the dynamo of preparedness, built up month after month by leaders of thought and opinion who saw the national peril and spoke openly of their broader vision. So content was the country in the pursuit of material things, in its business, its various internal enterprises, that there were few who realized that the army was only a disarticulated skeleton and that the bones of the white squadron bleached in isolated yards.

To rouse the nation to its duty there came into being such organizations as the National Security League, the Navy League, the Military Training Camps Association, the American Defence Society and many others whose members with unselfish devotion and patriotic ardor threw themselves into the new cause. They gave their money and themselves without stint. The result has been a quickening of the communal life, the passing of constructive laws, and the development of a sentiment which is filling every city and every hamlet with the urge of united Americanism.

One of the great aids of preparedness was the Plattsburg idea, which resulted in the voluntary enrolment of business and professional men in camps where they were drilled by army officers. They gave up a month of their time and spent their own money. The camp at Plattsburg was the means of many others being formed under Government, State, city and even private auspices.

This year it is expected that be-

tween 30,000 and 40,000 men in all parts of the country will have taken part in the Federal camps which have for their object the training of officers who may serve in a national emergency. The bringing together of all classes as comrades in arms has proven an aid to democracy, for the dog test is a great leveller.

This democratic spirit will be promoted still further, in the opinion of the General Staff, by the army reorganization bill, under which an appropriation can be made to pay men who go to the training camps, so that the drill can be had by those who would not financially be able to attend. The Government will hardly

set aside enough money for all these voluntary recruits, but there will be probably enough greatly to increase the enlistments.

The recently enacted Hay-Chamberlain law for the reorganization of the army embodies recommendations which the General Staff has been endeavoring to have adopted for years. It increases the regular army to 226,000 men; provides a National Guard 440,000 strong; creates a reserve army of trained officers and men for the time of need, and allows also for volunteers.

Although the National Guard is not absolutely Federalized it is placed under Government control in war and re-



JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

MILLIONS FOR THE NAVY.

By JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

That the present administration of the Government, of which I have the honor to be a part, believes in preparedness is evident from its generosity for the increase of the navy. "Money talks." During the past three years there has been appropriated for the building of new ships \$181,945,535. This amount for three years is more by \$102,600,269 than for the four years of the Taft Administration; it is more by \$94,447,829 than for the four years of the Roosevelt Administration, and it is more by \$101,140,233 than for the four years of the combined McKinley-Roosevelt Administration.

the North Sea. Experts read into the story of the battle of Jutland the efficiency of the battle cruisers, five of which type are provided for in the present navy bill. On the other hand, regret is expressed that the measure does not reckon on at least two dreadnoughts.

The interest of American laymen in the navy is evidenced by the enrolment of several thousand of them in the civilian naval cruise which in August will give them intensive training on the floating fighting machines in actual manoeuvres. Yachtsmen and motor boat enthusiasts have also responded with enthusiasm to the call.

Little of the work for preparedness could have been done had it not been for the energy and the enthusiasm of the merchants and manufacturers in the great cities. The impressive preparedness parade recently held in New York was the precursor of many such demonstrations throughout the country.

Taking another leaf from the tattered book of the world war, the United States has learned that no fighting line can be long maintained without great industrial efficiency behind it. Hence it is that growing out of a movement originated by business men themselves there has been evolved a gigantic plan for industrial mobilization. The clause in the new army bill providing for the issuing of dies, jigs and patterns to the manufacturing plants of the country for use in time of war as one of the results of their appreciation of the situation.

Such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and the Merchants Association of this city have not only through their committees and by their action given heart to the preparedness movement but have urged that time be given to employees of business houses and banks to perfect themselves in military training.

Prominent engineers, realizing that modern war depends so largely upon mechanisms, have given freely of their time to aid in the working out of the great problems of defence.

Philanthropy has been preparing for missions of mercy when hostilities come, as shown by the arrangements made by the American Red Cross which is engaged in a campaign to increase its membership to 1,000,000 members.

Educators are alert to the need of military preparedness, as shown by the starting of numerous camps for school-boys under the direction of nation, Commonwealth or individuals. New York State at Peekskill is giving a demonstration of how proficiency in the use of arms affects the younger generation. New York, being the second American State to pass a compulsory military education bill, is especially active in the promotion of junior camps.

Women are preparing for the exigencies of war time, as is evidenced by the zeal they have shown for military training at Chevy Chase and in the camp near Erskine, N. J.

Preparedness is now gaining in every direction. Its dynamo is sending a surge of initiative and activity. The political parties in their conventions assembled have declared for it in vigorous phrase. Every delegate has been impressed by the need of helping the country make ready. Planks in party platforms and pledges of candidates reveal how the current of preparedness is radiating.

From Chicago came the call for prompt provision for our national security and St. Louis was reminded of the imperative duty to be prepared.

The anniversary of the birth of the American flag last week saw the Stars and Stripes floating over a land awakening to a new Americanism based on equal service and individual self-denial.

ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

As shown by the latest returns received at the office of the Adjutant-General in Washington:

	Officers.	Enl. Men.
General officers.....	24	611
Engineers.....	231	1,855
Cavalry.....	730	14,719
Field Artillery.....	246	5,504
Coast Artillery Corps.....	696	18,626
Infantry.....	1,489	34,004
Porto Rico Regiment.....	30	597
West Point Detachments.....	.....	721
Service School Detachments.....	.....	300
Disciplinary Barracks Guards.....	.....	4,338
Recruits and recruiting parties.....	185	4,962
Quartermaster Corps.....	583	3,932
Medical Department.....	73	1,430
Signal Corps.....	83	757
Ordnance Department.....	27	24
Indian Scouts.....	.....	.....
Additional Officers.....	200	.....
Detached Officers.....	126	.....
Officers of other Staff Departments.....	.....	.....
Philippine Scouts.....	4,723	92,980
.....	182	5,604

4,559 enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, and the 3,932 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, shown in the Medical Department, are not to be counted as a part of the enlisted strength of the army.

ACTIVE PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.
(Compiled from the latest returns.)

Admiral of the fleet.....	1
Admirals.....	2
Vice-Admirals.....	3
Rear Admirals.....	23
Captains and Commanders.....	210
Other line officers.....	1,896
Medical officers.....	377
Pay officers.....	230
Naval constructors.....	80
Civil engineers.....	39
Chaplains.....	37
Professors of mathematics.....	16
Warrant officers.....	1,102
Enlisted men.....	53,877
Marine officers.....	346
Enlisted men (marines).....	9,851
Total.....	68,085

PERTINENT VIEWS ON THE POLICY OF PREPAREDNESS

Have your forefathers served their country in the army or navy in time of national danger?

Are you as loyal as they?

Have you ever made a personal sacrifice for the flag of your country?

Are you physically fit for field service?

Modern war comes with a rush. Are you ready now?

Have you the training to lead men into danger?

Try yourself out. Show where you stand. Set an example.

Written by a citizen cadet at the Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, training camp and widely circulated on souvenir post cards through the South.

It will be right American policy to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training will be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and manoeuvre and the maintenance and sanitation of camps.—Woodrow Wilson.

To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace. A free people ought not only to be armed but disciplined, to meet which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite.—Washington in speech before Congress January 8, 1790.

To be exposed to some hardships is good for young men. It overcomes that softness and indolence and that senseless pride which in the course of an indulgent education they are apt to contract and gives them a greater manliness and energy of character.—John Andrews, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, 1810-13.

If there be a people on earth whose more especial duty it is to be at all times prepared for war, it is the people of the United States.—James Monroe.

In this question of national defence lies a test of democracy, whether it is worthy to live, whether it has the foresight, the self-control, the spirit of unity which will lead it to take precautions it must take if it is to survive at all in a world so uncertain and so perilous as this.—Henry Cabot Lodge.